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ON THE STANDARDIZATION OF
GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
New York, 13-22 January 1998
Item 16 of the provisional agenda*

# EXONYMS: PROVISIONAL LISTS OF EXONYMS

## Polish Geographical Names of the World

Paper submitted by Poland**

* E/CONF.91/1.

** Prepared by Izabella Krauze-Tomczyk, Head Office of Geodesy and Cartography, and Jerzy Kondracki, Warsaw University.

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The publication entitled Polish Geographical Names of the World was prepared by the Commission for the Standardization of Geographical Names Outside Poland, affiliated with the Ministry of National Education, and published by the State Geodetic and Cartographic Service between 1994 and 1996. It consists of the following four parts:

I. Europe (excluding Eastern Europe);

II. Eastern Europe and Asia;

III. Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Oceania, and Antarctica;

IV. Oceans and seas.

In parts I-III, the entries (oikonyms) have been arranged in alphabetical order, first by country, and then subdivided by local administrative regions, which, in turn, contain subsections of hydronyms (sea waters, inland waters), oronyms and selected special names. Where an abbreviated name occurs, the alphabetization is according to the Polish version of the abbreviation, which is shown first, followed by the abbreviation in the local language, which is followed by the full Polish name and full local language name. Each part includes an alphabetical index of all Polish names, with abbreviated information on the type of object; oronyms and hydronyms are also given, with the name (or names) of the country in abbreviation. The equivalent names in the local language are also provided; if there are several local languages or ambiguities, the language is specified in an abbreviated form.

To give historical tradition its due, Polish geographical names are also included for areas of neighbouring countries populated by large Polish minorities: in Part I - Czech Silesia near Cieszyn and northern Slovakia; in Part II - Wilno and Soleczniki district (Lithuania) and Grodno district (Belarus). In Part I, in recognition of the achievements of Polish explorers in the area of the Svalbard Archipelago, Polish place names accepted by Norwegian authorities are shown.

Part II contains the rules for transliteration to the Latin alphabet from other alphabets. Part IV comprises names of oceans and their parts, as well as names of physiographic features of the sea floor, for four oceans: the Atlantic, Arctic, Indian and Pacific Oceans. Section 5 contains Polish names of sea currents. Geographic division of oceans and seas follows the recommendations of the International Hydrographic Bureau in Monaco. As the English language is commonly used in the world for names of seas and oceans, these are given alongside the Polish names. In some cases, the names of seas are also given in other languages used in the region.

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# COUNTRY NAMES

## Names of countries and their capitals and inhabitants

Paper submitted by Poland**

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* E/CONF.91/1.

** Prepared by Izabella Krauze-Tomczyk, Head Office of Geodesy and Cartography, and Jerzy Kondracki, Warsaw University.

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The list of names of countries of the world prepared by the Commission for the Standardization of Geographical Names Outside Poland comprises the following information:

1. Name of the country as used colloquially in the Polish language (in nominative, possessive and locative cases).

2. Name of the country in the local language, in short form (for names in a non-Latin alphabet, in simplified transliteration and transcription).

3. Full official name of the country in Polish (with the abbreviation in brackets).

4. Full official name of the country in the local language and its abbreviation (for those in a non-Latin alphabet, in transliteration and transcription).

5. Adjective derived from the short form of the name in the Polish language (in nominative, singular, masculine).

6. Term used for the country's inhabitants (in masculine and feminine, singular and plural).

7. Name of the capital of the country in Polish (in nominative, possessive and locative cases).

8. Name of the capital of the country in the local language (for names in a non-Latin alphabet, in transliteration and transcription).

9. Adjective derived from the name of the capital in Polish (masculine, nominative, singular).

10. Term used for inhabitants of the country's capital (in masculine and feminine, singular and plural).

All independent, internationally recognized countries have been included in the list: 185 countries, including members of the United Nations and eight non-members (Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Switzerland, Tonga, Tuvalu and the Holy See). Names of autonomous and dependent territories (republics within Russia and Georgia, overseas departments of France, etc.) have been placed in the appendix. Information about these territories has been given in alphabetical order.

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# REPORTS BY DIVISIONS AND GOVERNMENTS ON THE SITUATION IN THEIR REGIONS AND COUNTRIES AND ON THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES SINCE THE SIXTH CONFERENCE

## Report of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Paper submitted by the Islamic Republic of Iran

* E/CONF.91/1.

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## Introduction

In the pursuance of our submitting national activities to the Eighteenth Session of UNGEGN held in Geneva , 1996 , the gathering scheme of preparing geographical information on the villages upon the basic covering maps of 1:250000 and 1:50000, starting in 1974 , have been continued and completed in 1994. In accordance with the basic covering maps of 1:250000 and 1:50000 , identification and spatial information including formal, local geographical names and their root cause of denomination have been compiled, printed and offered to the various users in 121 volumes of National Gazetteers.

In the view of undergoing tremendous social, cultural and economic developments in our country, specially the 8-year imposed war and the necessity of reconstructing the war-stricken regions and the subsequent extensive changes in the geographical names, we have decided to take appropriate measures in revising the whole geographical maps, and gazetteers of these areas.

The present report is a brief review of the progress made in the Islamic Repulic of Iran since the Eighteenth Session of United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names in Geneva , 12-23 Aug. 1996.

## 1) National Gaztteer

Publishing the first edition of national gazetteers with 121 volumes prepared and complied on the 139 basic covering maps of 1:250000, we have already started the revising and collecting the geographical names of the new editions in compliance with the administrative divisions of the country and in the end, the new editions of national gazetteers will be published and distributed in the form of each province.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has 26 provinces, 240 townships (shahrestan), 620 districts (bakhsh), 2200 villages (dehestan) and more than 60,000 rural areas and 550 urbans.

The first stage of collecting geographical information started from Yazd province in 1996 and in this connection, identifying and compiling information on 757 villages and preparing 3872 specification form sheets of places and farms in administrative areas.

## 2) Changes of geographical names and rendering new names.

From the number of 4565 geographical names in the Yazd province, 82 names have been changed and 36 new names have come into existance, the details of which are enclosed in annex no, 2.

## 3) Exonyms

The Islamic Republic of Iran in the Sixth Conference of UNCSGN and the Eighteenth Session of UNGEGN have taken appropriate measures to prepare and publish exonyms list and upon publishing the list, we have received proposals from some of the countries distinguished representatives which are enclosed in annex no, 3.

## 4) Regional activities

The Islamic Republic of Iran , as the head of S.W.Asia Division (other than Arabic) , so far has organized five regional meeting in Tehran, the last of which was held in Jan. 1994. According to the article no.5 of the resolution adopted in the Fifth Regional Meeting, the member states of Pakistan, Tajikestan, Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan are to submit their national activities to the Islamic Republic of Iran and we, in turn , are to submit their activities to UNCSGN in the form of the regional activities but up to the time of preparing this report we have not received any response.

The Islamic Republic of Iran is considering to hold the sixth regional meeting of S.W. Asia Division in Tehran or in one of the member states of the Division.

## 5) Miscellaneous activities

**501 - Preparing gazetteers of the townships (shahrestan) in Islamic Republic of Iran.**

**502 - Preparing the National Gazetteer of the Mountains in the country.**

In this connection, the geographical information of the mountains are collected, compiled , together with the related pictures, we are printing them as the National Gazztteer of the Mountains.

**503 - Preparing the National Gazetteer of the rivers.**

In this connection, information of the rivers in the country are being compiled and published on the base of water-shed basins together with thematic and hydrographic maps and water quality.

# Annex No: 2

**Changes of geographical names and rendering names.**

**A: New Geographical Names.**

**B: changes in the Geographical Names.**

NEW GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES, YAZD PROVINCE

| NO | NAME | LONGITUDE | LATITUDE |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | MOW,MEN ĀBĀD | 55° 56′ 05″ | 31° 30′ 25″ |
| 2 | ḤOSEYNĀBĀD-E SARKĀZEH | 56° 03′ 10″ | 31° 44′ 45″ |
| 3 | ʿALĪĀBĀD-E GOWDGENĪSTĀN | 56° 07′ 55″ | 31° 37′ 35″ |
| 4 | JAMĀLĀBĀD | 54° 07′ 35″ | 32° 05′ 30″ |
| 5 | CHARKHĀB | 54° 11′ 15″ | 31° 56′ 30″ |
| 6 | AKRAMĀBĀD | 54° 24′ 30″ | 31° 52′ 30″ |
| 7 | CHĀH-E AKRAMĪ | 54° 24′ 00″ | 31° 52′ 00″ |
| 8 | MAḤMŪDĀBĀD | 53° 57′ 25″ | 31° 51′ 50″ |
| 9 | ESLĀMĀBĀD | 53° 53′ 20″ | 31° 52′ 45″ |
| 10 | SHAMSĀBĀD | 53° 45′ 25″ | 31° 48′ 55″ |
| 11 | BORŪYEH | 54° 05′ 47″ | 29° 58′ 10″ |
| 12 | BAND-E CHENĀR | 54° 07′ 35″ | 29° 54′ 55″ |
| 13 | QANĀTŪ | 54° 10′ 50″ | 29° 45′ 30″ |
| 14 | BAKHTEYĀRĪ | 54° 11′ 45″ | 29° 45′ 25″ |
| 15 | CHĀMEH | 54° 14′ 15″ | 29° 45′ 30″ |
| 16 | ḤĀJĪĀBĀD | 54° 24′ 35″ | 29° 56′ 50″ |
| 17 | QANĀT-E ĀKHŪND | 54° 23′ 30″ | 30° 07′ 10″ |
| 18 | AḤMADĀBĀD | 54° 21′ 35″ | 30° 01′ 55″ |
| 19 | AKBAR ĀBĀD | 54° 21′ 45″ | 30° 01′ 50″ |
| 20 | MAZRAʿEH-YE BARZEGAR | 54° 58′ 05″ | 30° 05′ 07″ |
| 21 | CHĀH-E GOLĀM ḤOSEYN-E REYḤĀNĪ (FEYZĀBĀD) | 54° 22′ 35″ | 29° 42′ 25″ |
| 22 | SHAHREYĀRĪ-YE SOFLĀ | 54° 19′ 30″ | 29° 41′ 55″ |
| 23 | SHAHREYĀRĪ-YE ʿOLYĀ | 54° 19′ 00″ | 29° 40′ 30″ |
| 24 | CHĀH-E ḤOSEYNĪ | 54° 19′ 05″ | 29° 41′ 35″ |
| 25 | ESLĀMĀBĀD-E CHĀHMENY | 54° 16′ 00″ | 29° 42′ 45″ |
| 26 | CHĀH-E ABOWFAẒL | 54° 15′ 05″ | 29° 42′ 30″ |
| 27 | CHĀH-E KHODĀMORĀD-E BĀBARĪ | 54° 22′ 25″ | 29° 38′ 20″ |
| 28 | CHĀH-E GHOLĀMREẒĀ FEREYDŪNĪ | 54° 22′ 20″ | 29° 37′ 40″ |
| 29 | CHĀH-E DARVĪSH-E ĀZĀDĪ | 54° 20′ 30″ | 29° 37′ 15″ |
| 30 | CHĀH-E MANĀBEʿ-E ṬABĪʿĪ | 54° 19′ 40″ | 29° 37′ 45″ |
| 31 | CHĀHAK | 54° 11′ 00″ | 31° 27′ 25″ |
| 32 | ʿABDOLLĀH ĀBĀD | 54° 19′ 10″ | 31° 17′ 35″ |

NEW GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES, YAZD PROVINCE

| NO | NAME | LONGITUDE | LATITUDE |
|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | FATH ĀBĀD | 54° 20′ 45″ | 31° 17′ 30″ |
| 34 | SHARĪF ĀBĀD | 53° 51′ 30″ | 31° 24′ 25″ |
| 35 | KORD ĀBĀD | 53° 44′ 35″ | 31° 32′ 30″ |
| 36 | TAQI ĀBĀD | 53° 46′ 30″ | 31° 33′ 20″ |

CHANGES IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES YAZD PROVINCE, MEHRĪZ TOWNSHĪP

| NO | OLD NAME | NEW NAEM |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | ḤĀJĪĀBĀD | QOMĀBĀD |
| 2 | GOL GOSHTĀN | GOLGOSHTŪ,ĪYEH |
| 3 | CHĀH QŪ,ĪYEH | CHĀH GŪ,ĪYEH |
| 4 | SEYF ĀBĀD | SALĪM ĀBĀD-E SOFLĀ |
| 5 | PASHĀBĀD | PESTEH ĀBĀD |
| 6 | AṢGHAR ĀBĀD | ʻABBĀS ĀBĀD |
| 7 | MAZRAʻEH-YE RAZĀ | MAZRAʻEH-YE RAJAB |
| 8 | MAZRAʻEH-YE ḤĀJĪ SEYYED AṢGHAR | KHALĪLĀBĀD |
| 9 | MAZRAʻEH-YE ḤĀJĪMAẒṬAR-E PĀ'ĪN | ḤASANĀBĀD |
| 10 | MAZRAʻEH-YE ḤĀJĪMAẒṬAR | ḤAQ ĀBĀD |
| 11 | MAZRAʻEH-YE ḤASAN | KORĪZĀN |
| 12 | MAZRAʻEH-YE SHĪRʻALĪ | ʻABBĀS ĀBĀD |
| 13 | MAZRAʻEH-YE ḤOSEYNĀBĀD | ʻESHQĀBĀD |
| 14 | MAZRAʻEH-YE KURĪJĀS | KŪRĪJAMĀZ |
| 15 | MAZRAʻEH-YE NŪRĀBĀD | SEYYED MOḤAMMAD NŪR |
| 16 | CHĀH-E FEYẒĪ | PĀDEGĀN-E ĀMŪZESHĪ-YE QODS |
| 17 | QANĀT-E SEYYEDĪ | NŪRĀBĀD |
| 18 | MAZRAʻEH-YE CHĀH TORSH | QANĀT-E ḤĀJĪ GŪNEYĀN |
| 19 | CHĀH-E SHĪRĪN | CHESHMEH BĀGH-E BĪDEMESHK |
| 20 | MAZRAʻEH-YE ZEYNĀL | JAʻFARĀBĀD-E GERDEH KŪH |
| 21 | AKBARĀBĀD | KHEYR ĀBĀD-E SHORAKĀ' |
| 22 | MAZRAʻEH-YE SHŪR | MOḤAMMAD ĀBĀD-E JALĀLĪ |
| 23 | MAZRAʻEH-YE KŪHPĀ,ĪN | ḤOSEYN ĀBĀD-E KŪH PĀYEH |
| 24 | ḤOSEYN ĀBĀD | MAZRAʻEH-YE ḤĀJĪʻABDOLLĀH |
| 25 | AḤMADĀBĀD | MAZRAʻEH-YE KHOSHK |
| 26 | ṢALḤĪ | ṢĀLEḤĪ |
| 27 | SHŪR SHURĀN | ʻALĪĀBĀD-E SHŪR SHURĪ |
| 28 | GAV AFSHĀD | GOLAFSHĀN |
| 29 | BENĀTAK | BANĀDAK-E SĀDĀT |
| 30 | MAZRAʻEH-YE MERVĀZANAK-E PĀ'ĪN VA BĀLĀ | MERVAZIN-E PĀ,ĪN VA BĀLĀ |
| | | |

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CHANGES IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES YAZD PROVINCE, TAFT TOWNSHIP

| NO | OLD NAME | NEW NAEM |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | MAZRA·EH-YE CHĀH TORSH | QANĀT-E ḤĀJĪ GŪNEYĀN |
| 2 | QĀSEMĀBĀD | MAZRA·EH-YE MOḤAMMAD KARĪM |
| 3 | FARĀSHĀH | ESLĀMĪYEH |
| 4 | MAZRA·EH-YE LĀLEHZĀR | DARREH SHIR |
| 5 | BAŽRESTĀN | BARDESTĀN |
| 6 | GĀDŪNAK | KĀHDĀNAK |
| 7 | BANĀTAK | BANĀDAK-E SĀDĀT |
| 8 | MAZRA·EH-YE BĀFRŪĀBĀD | MAZRA·EH-YE MORTAŽÁ |
| 9 | SAKHVĪD | TŪDEH |
| 10 | HORMOZAK | HORMOZĀBĀD |
| 11 | MOWRAK | KHOSKAK |
| 12 | ZARDDEH | ZARDĪN |
| 13 | RAḤMATĀBĀD | MAZRA·EH-YE MOSHĪRĪ |
| 14 | JĪNĀBĀD | JAHĀNĀBĀD |
| 15 | BANĀDK-E DĪZEH | BANĀDKŪK |
| 16 | DĪZĀN | DĪZRĀN |
| 17 | JALĀLĪYEH | CHĀHBEYGĪ |
| 18 | MAZRA·EH-YE SAKĪNEH | OWZBAK |
| 19 | PAḤMATĀBĀD | RAMEH KŪH |
| 20 | MAZRA·EH-YE AMĪR | MAZRA·EH-YE AMĪN |
| 21 | SHŪRĀBEH | ḤOSEYN ĀBĀD |
| 22 | ·ESHRATĀBĀD | MOḤSENĀBĀD |
| 23 | MOHREH-YE ·ALĪĀBĀD | MOWR |
| 24 | DASTGERD | TAQĪĀBĀD |

CHANGES IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES YAZD PROVINCE, BĀFQ TOWNSHIP

| NO | OLD NAME | NEW NAEM |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | FARK | PARK |
| 2 | BĀHLŪ | BAMŪ, ĪYEH |
| 3 | BARKŪH | BARKŪ, ĪYEH |
| 4 | MŪRĪ | MŪRĪĀBĀD |
| 5 | DEHNOW | DEHNOW, ĪYEH |
| 6 | TĀJKŪH | TĀSHKŪ, ĪYEH |
| 7 | KHOWDRĀN | QOṬROM |
| 8 | AḤSHĀMĀBĀD | RASŪLĀBĀD |
| 9 | SEYĀHDAR | SĪMKŪ, ĪYEH |
| 10 | ʿALĪĀBĀD | MOḤAMMADĀBĀD-E GOWDGĪNESTĀN |
| 11 | ZĪREH KHĀN | ZARĪGĀN |
| 12 | KABĪR ĀBĀD | KABĪRŪ, ĪYEH |

CHANGES IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES YAZD PROVINCE, MEYBOD TOWNSHIP

| NO | OLD NAME | NEW NAEM |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | SHŪRAK | SHAHĪDĪYEH |
| 2 | VAḤĪDĀBĀD | MOḤAMMADĀBĀD |

CHANGES IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES YAZD PROVINCE, ARDAKĀN TOWNSHIP

| NO | OLD NAME | NEW NAEM |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | MAZRAʿEH-YE NOW | ḤASANĀBĀD |
| 2 | ḤASANĀBĀD | ḤASANĀBĀD-E ANĀRAKĪ |
| 3 | NARCHEH NĪR | MAZRAʿEH-YE MĪRHĀ |

CHANGES IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES YAZD PROVINCE, YAZD TOWNSHIP

| NO | OLD NAME | NEW NAEM |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | MAZRA·EH-YE KHĀM SEYĀH | KHAMSEYĀN |
| 2 | HĀJĪĀBĀD | ḤOJJATĀBĀD-E SOFLÁ |
| 3 | MEYMŪNEH | ESLĀMĀBĀD |
| 4 | ḤOSEYNĀBĀD | NEYŪK-E SOFLÁ |
| 5 | ·ALĀ'Ī | ·ALAVĪYEH |
| 6 | TALĀGĀBĀD | HAFTHAR |
| 7 | MOLLA BASHI | AḤMAD ĀBĀD-E MOSHĪR |
| 8 | AḤSHĀM ĀBĀD | RASŪL ĀBĀD |
| 9 | ·ALĪĀBĀD | MOḤAMMADĀBĀD-E GOWDGĪNESTĀN |
| 10 | SEYĀH DAR | SĪMKŪ, ĪYEH |
| 11 | MAZRA·EH-YE ḤOSEYNĀBĀD | MAZRA·EHYE MOḤAMMAD JA·FAR |

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# Annex No: 3

# Exonyms.

ANNEX NO: 3

CORRECTED FORM OF EXONYMS

| NO | NAME OF THE COUNTRY CAPITAL IN ENGLISH | ENDONYM | ENDONYM (IN FARSI - ROMANIZED) | EXONYM ( IN FARSI WRITING ) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ALGERIA<br>ALGER | ALGERIE الْجَزَاير<br>ALGIERS الْجَزَاير الْعَاصِمَه | ALGAZĀYER<br>ALJAZĪREH | الجزاير<br>الجزيره |
| 2 | CYPRUS<br>NICOSIA | KYPROS<br>LEFKOSIA | QEBRES<br>NĪKOWZĪYĀ | قبرس<br>نيكوزيا |
| 3 | CZECH REPUBLIC<br>PRAGUE | ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA<br>PRAHA | CHEK<br>PERĀG | چک<br>پراک |
| 4 | MOLDOVA<br>KISHINAV | MOLDOVA<br>KISHINAV | MOWLDĀVĪ<br>KĪSHNEF | مولداوی<br>کیشنف |
| 5 | MOROCCO<br>RABAT | المَمْلكة المغربيه (مَغْرب)<br>الرباط | MAGHREB<br>RABĀT | مغرب<br>رباط |
| 6 | FORMER YOUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA<br>SKOPYE | REPUBLIKA MACEDONIA<br>SKOPYE | MAGHDŪNĪEH<br>ESKOPĪEH | مقدونيه<br>اسكوپيه |

ANNEX NO: 3

CORRECTED FORM OF EXONYMS

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | BELGIUM<br>BRUSSELS | BELGIE, BELGIQUE, BELGIEN<br>BRUSSEL, BRUXELLES | BELZHĪK<br>BORŪKSEL | بلژیک<br>بروکسل |
| 8 | HUNGARY<br>BUDAPEST | MAGYARIORZÁG<br>BUDAPEST | MAJĀRESTĀN<br>BŪDĀPEST | مجارستان<br>بوداپست |
| 9 | IRLAND<br>DUBLIN | ÉIRE<br>BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH | ĪRLAND<br>DŪBLĪN | ایرلند<br>دوبلین |
| 10 | SLOVENIA<br>LUBLIANA | SLOVENIJA<br>LJUBLJANA | ESLOVONĪ<br>LŪBLĪYĀNĀ | اسلونی<br>لوبلیانا |
| 11 | SLOVAKIA<br>BRATISLAVA | SLOVENKO<br>BRATISLAVA | ESLOVĀK<br>BRĀTĪSLĀVĀ | اسلواک<br>براتیسلاوا |
| 12 | SWITZERLAND<br>BERNE | SUISSE, SCHWEIZ, SVIZZERA<br>BERNE, BERNA | SŪ, ĪS<br>BERN | سوئیس<br>برن |

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# COMMEMORATING THE THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Paper submitted by the Islamic Republic of Iran

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In the view of the proposal suggested during the Seventeenth UNGEGN in New York 13-24 June, 1994 for allocating a commemoration at the Seventh UNCSGN on the occasion of Thirtieth anniversary of holding the UNCSGN , we are submitting the biographies of Iranian Moslem Geographers who had profound endeavors in geographical names.

# Nasser Khosrow

Abu Mo'ein Hamidoddin Nasser Khosrow Ghabadiyani Marvzi, known as "the Hojjatt - e - Khorasan" was born at Ghabadiyan Marv in 394 A.H (1003 D.C) and died in 481 A.H (1088 D.C) at Yamgan Badakhshan. He learned the prevailing and common sciences of his era as he was young and he enjoyed a clear logic in his tongue and literary talent in poems and mental shrewdness in the perception of problems.

First he worked in the court of Mahmud Ghaznavee and Masoud Ghaznavee. He left the administrative and secretarial works of the Royals in 437 A.H (1045 D.C) and spent travelling seven years to **Mekkeh (Hejaz), Asian Minor, syria** and **Egypt**. the result of his travelling was the precious book of **"Safar Nameh"** (Travelling accounts of Nasser khosrow) which he wrote in 444 A.H.(1052 D.C)

His travelling began from **Marv** on the 23 th Sha'ban 437 A.H (1045 D.C) and one year later, after passing different cities which he mentioned in his book, he reached **Bait - ul - Moghaddas** in 438 A.H. (1046 D.C) Nasser goes from **Qods** to **Mekkeh** and from there to **Madineh** and once again through **Syria** goes to **Qods**. He,then, travels via sea to **Salehiyeh** and **Egypt**. Again from **Egypt** goes to **Gholzam** (by sea ) and **Bandar Jar** which is situated parallel to **Madineh** and goes on pilgrimage to **Medineh** and Mekkeh and returns by the some route and then, again departs via **Nile** river to **Asyut** and **Akhmim** and **Ghos** and **Asvan** and **Sudan**. He returns to **Mekkeh** again and stays there for a six months and then from **Mekkeh** proceeds to the land of **Bani Savad** and **Basreh** and from there by ship and narrowly passing **Abadan** reaches **Persian Gulf.** After that, via Bandar Mahroban he sets out to Arjan, **Lurdeghan** and **Esfahhan.** Finally on tuesday 26th Jamadi ul Akher 444 A.H (1052 D.C), he completed his nearly seven - year travelling.

The result of nearly seven - year travelling is the precious daily notes of his observations and of what he heard during the travelling. After returning,he arranged his daily notes, demonstrating clear unambigious, reserved and far - sighted, into a form of ketab **"Safar Nameh."** This book is full of salient

information in knowing the parts of flourishing Islamic world in the second half of 5th Century containing deeds and traits, behaviours, believes and traditions of the different peoples including 750 geographical names about villages, persons and places.

Nasser Khosrow, from the beginning of his travelling, took notes of his observations and of what he heard and these vast and varied notes contain many various topics and include distances, geograpical features and locations of cities and villages, area demography, prevailing handicrafts, local religious and scientific personalities and local governors, quality of agricultural products, outstanding agricutural products and quantity of each products and their perservations, fortifications of city, various public buildings such as hospitals, Karvansars, bazars, Masjedjam's and their maintenances, standard of living and general welfares. **Furthermore, it should be noted that he is one of the early researchers who engaged himself in an extensive study of toponymy which is demonstrated clearly in his describing of 750 geographical names.**

In addition to being a great traveller, he is also known as a distingnished and salient Iranian poet, religious scholar and author. He left behind several works which are still illuminating in the Persian literatures among which are included in Annex No:1

In Annex No:2, there is a schematic route map of the travel of Nasser Khosrow

Annex 2 will be issued as document E/CONF.91/L.59/Add.1.

# Annex No: 1

The other works of Nasser Khosrow:

1. Divan of poems including elegies and fragments.
2. Masnavi Sa'adat Nameh and Roshanai Nameh Manzum.
3. Zadol Mosaferin
4. Khane Akhavan.
5. Six chapters or Verses of Roshana'i Nameh Nasr.
6. Koshayesh and Rahayesh.
7. Bostan ul-'Oghol.
8. Lesan ul 'Alem.
9. 'Aja'eb ul San'eh.
10. Ekhtiyar ul Emam and Ekhtiyar Iman.
11. Jam'ul Hekmatain written in the name of Amir Badakhshan Amir Shamsul Din Abul Ma'ali Ali ebne Asad ebne Hares.

# Istakhri

Istakhri: Abu Eshagh Ebrahim b.Mohammad Farsi Istakhri known as "Karkhi" was born and educated at Istakhr Fars and becoming a learned man, he went to many places as a traveller and established himself as a great geographer and the result of his geographical investigation was two books known as "**Suwar al-Akalim**" and "**al-Masalik wal Mamalik**" which were written in the manner of Abu Zayd Balkhi and from a comparative study of his books, one could conclude that he first wrote "**Suwar al Akalim**" and then completing it with full accounts of his findings in geography, he renamed the new book as "**al-Masalik wal Mamalik.**"

Istakhri, upon his observations and hearings, like Batlamyuse (Ptolemy) divided the world into seven continents (Eqlim). His works are highly distinguished as the pillar of geographical research in Islam and were used as a reference by the later scholars in geography. He travelled many Islamic countries including Arabic countries and Andulos.

He divided the Islamic realms into twenty territories including the regions of Arab territory, Maghreb territory, Derya-e-Pars, Egypt territory, Sham (Syria) territory, Daryae Rum, Jazireh territory 'Irak territory, Pars territory, Kerman territory, Khuzestan territory, Armenistan, Aran, Azerbaijan, Kuhestan, Tabarestan and Daylem, Darya-e-Khazar, Khorasan.

Istakhri in his books gave full accounts of natural features, geographical situation, distances and roads of each realms and also, like Balkhi, he provided colour and black-white maps in his book. He died in 346 A.H. ( 957 D.C) In addition, it should be worthy to note that the Istakhri's book, "al-Masalik wal Mamalik," is indeed on the toponymical studies in which he described rigidly the name and location of each town, city, country, territory, continent (Eqlim) and distances between them.

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Item 9 of the provisional agenda*

COMMEMORATING THE THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

# Commemorating the Thirtieth Anniversary of the First United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names

Paper submitted by the Islamic Republic of Iran

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NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION: ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF NATIONAL NAMES AUTHORITIES

# Taking geonames into the next millennium: legislative and administrative changes to geographical naming in Victoria

Paper submitted by Australia**

* E/CONF.91/1.

** Prepared by John Parker and Carole Hamilton Barwick, Land Victoria, Australia.

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Governments world-wide have moved out of the provision of all but core public sector roles, transferring to other levels of government, the private sector, or the community, management of a wide range of administrative processes and public services.

Reduction in central government activity has been to a large extent enabled by developments in communication and information management technology, which have effectively reduced the distance between communities, individuals and government agencies.

These changes have been reflected in the sphere of land information services, mapping, and geographic names.

In Australia, the Victorian State Government has recently reviewed its approach to the standardisation and collection of geographic place names. The new system which delegates to local governing or administering agencies the investigation and assignment of place and feature names, effects both the streamlining of regulation, and makes the best use of new technology in the pursuit of greater community access and involvement.

A new position of Registrar of Geographic Names, is designed to undertake a much more proactive and strategic approach to the management and future development of the function, than the previous Standing Committee. The changes allow policy, procedures and guidelines to be promulgated on the Internet and other information technology communication mechanisms, including direct links to the State Digital Map Base. Access to the Gazetteer and associated information will similarly be available to the general community.

## BACKGROUND

The contemporary trend of governments world-wide has been to focus on the core functions of the public sector and to transfer to more appropriate levels of community activity and governance, a range of previously centralised roles and bureaucratic processes. Recent, and very significant advances in communication and information management technology, have facilitated these fundamental changes in the relationship of government to the private, community and household sectors. The delivery of all forms of government services have been revolutionised, placing communities and citizens in more direct contact with, and in control of, decision making processes affecting their social life and development.

These changes have also been reflected in the sphere of land information, mapping, and geographic place names. In 1995 the Victorian Government commissioned a complete review of the administrative structures and processes for the determination and collection of geographic names, the existing Place Names Committee having been in operation since 1966, without any review of policy and functions. The system established in legislation in 1965, was very centralised, reflecting the pressing requirements of the developing State and National mapping upgrade program, for coordination of place names standardisation.

The mapping context for the geographic names function has changed considerably since that post-war reconstruction/redevelopment phase. The State is mapped and the issues now focus on the emerging needs of users and stakeholders, and those of local community interest - tradition and historical links. While central regulation of the geographic naming process was clearly in the public interest in this earlier period, reform of regulatory processes has been a concern of both State and Commonwealth governments for the past decade. The Victorian Government has given a particularly high profile to identifying alternative means for achieving social and economic goals, and to reducing the regulatory burden on the community.

Analysis of a two year period of the activities of the Place Names Committee revealed a considerable overlap of processes and decision making between the central standing committee and local government and other public authorities. It became evident, that devolution of the investigation, consultation and determination of geographic names, would both return control of place and feature naming, to the local community, and would free up scarce resources at central level, to provide more proactive services to users and beneficiaries of standardisation and collection of the state's place names. The proposal to delegate naming authority to local bodies, mainly local municipalities, has had the effect of focussing on the key goals of state government in geographic name management.

The public interest aspects of the provision of 'official' standardised geographic names fall in to two main categories:-

- Instrumental objectives
- Cultural/spiritual/heritage objectives.

The key roles for central government in approving names for the official record, include :-

- Establishment of a ***statutory decision process*** for the determination and assignment of ***official place names*** to ensure the ***effective communication and unambiguous use*** of geographic names for purposes of, public safety; commerce and development; community service provision;
- Development and approval of ***standardisation policy*** which guides naming decisions and preserves cultural and heritage values.

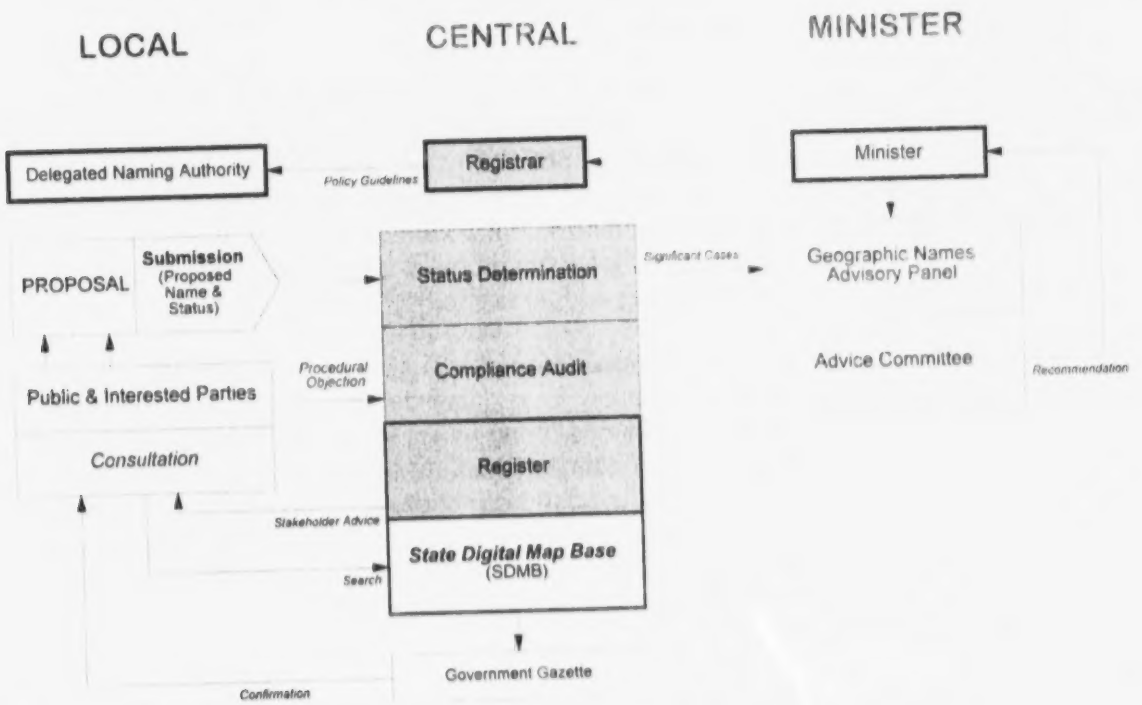
The review process also focussed on the evolving **requirements of the users** (customers), and beneficiaries of standardised and collated geographic names data. Emergency Service Organisations (ESO's), now using sophisticated technology and communication systems, have greatly increased demands for **real-time data** which is accurate, up to date and complete to much **greater levels of detail** than previously. Community service and dispatch organisations are particularly interested in the clear **definition of boundaries** of places and localities for administration and planning purposes. Historical and community groups, also have **enhanced expectations of access** to place names information, and there is a growing interest and awareness of the **importance of indigenous names** in Australia's cultural heritage and a new dimension of importance growing out of changes to policy on Native Title at State and National level.

## *VICNAMES* - THE PROPOSED NEW ARRANGEMENTS

Legislation has been drafted, which places less emphasis on coordination and centralisation. It gives powers to the Minister responsible for geographic naming, to approve names assigned by local governing bodies, for the official record and to approve policy guidelines. Under the legislation the Minister can delegate decision making and policy development, which is to be managed by a Registrar of Geographic Names. There is no longer a statutory standing committee; this has been replaced by an advisory panel of wide-ranging expertise (Geographic Names Advisory Panel), whose members are available to form a select committee for specific purposes. This concept is designed to ensure a more flexible process; one capable of providing to the Minister/Registrar a depth of technical knowledge and policy advice on matters ranging from:-

- mapping/geography
- toponomy
- land information data management and service provision
- local government administration
- aboriginal culture and language
- orthography and linguistics
- heritage and history

This group will be convened as required to comment and advise on the naming of significant places or features which cross boundaries and/or which have an affiliation for a wider group of Victorians than the local or regional population. In addition to maintaining an available panel of expertise for these special cases, the Registrar of Geographic Names will facilitate the involvement of members of this panel and other stakeholders in policy development and the refining of administrative procedures to meet user and community requirements most effectively.




***GEOGRAPHIC NAMES - NEW ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE***

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The key organisational changes in the new approach are the shift from a technical/functional to a regional basis for management and decision making and the delegation of maximum feasible authority for geographic naming to the local level. This makes Local Government Authorities an important part of the system. Probably the most significant impact, is to make **LGA's a critical component of the emergency response cycle**, in relation to the provision and update of land information, for disaster planning and emergency service provision.

## ANTICIPATED OUTCOMES IN A DELEGATED SYSTEM

Geographic place names are a significant element of the total land information service provided by Land Victoria. This service is being redeveloped, to provide by the year 2002, more accessible, integrated and affordable land information through convenient electronic services. Information relating to an area or specific property covering anything from property boundaries and values, rates, local health networks, geological conditions, road networks, planning restrictions, vegetation, weather will be available. Geographic names data will be part of this more visible and accessible system.

It is important for efficient and timely update of geospatial data sets, that a greater awareness and knowledge of the issues related to geographic place names is developed at local level, as this is the point at which additions or alterations to, critical land information,(locality/feature names, street naming/addressing, sub-division creation) takes place. The land information data system will be collated and updated with the assistance of local government authorities, and will provide a valuable service to local governing and administering bodies.

The new computer based land information and management system will provide significant resources and information to support delegated agencies and the general community in the processes of altering or applying new locality or feature names. Procedures for assigning or altering geonames, will be simpler and easier to use. A delegated system, which is based on locally informed decision making and more effective tapping of local knowledge and community preferences, will reduce unnecessary duplication and free central resources to provide better community information and concentrate on improvements to services provided by the gazetteer.

A major advantage of the new arrangements will be, the refocussing of resources on strategic aspects of the Geonames function, specifically integration of names data with the digital map base for Victoria and associated data management issues and the development of the *VicNames* web site and gazetteer.

The Registrar of Geographic Names will also facilitate policy development processes based on regional and local needs but contexted by the requirements of the wider range of stakeholders in the geospatial information collection/collation and dissemination system.

## IMPLEMENTING THE NEW SYSTEM

Implementation of this shift of core activities to the local government environment will ensure attention to all necessary support mechanisms. The Minister/Registrar will need to be assured and confident, that a quality process has occurred at local level and that decisions have been made with full community participation based on the best knowledge and have achieved a wide consensus.

Delegated agencies will be effectively informed/briefed/resourced. Toponymic information on standardisation principles and policies, needs to be able to be communicated easily in user friendly and engaging language, with a minimum of 'official jargon'. New procedures have been designed to be simple and easy to carry out, (a minimum of paperwork, checking points etc), digital lodgement being the final goal for implementation of the system. Development of on-line information systems and the *VicNames* web page will include the capacity for notice of name changes or assignment to be available for community comment and a kit of information required for anyone responsible for, or interested in the process.

Scoping the new position of Registrar, is an important aspect of implementation planning. It is anticipated that the Registrar will operate as manager of the gazetteer and data base processes, facilitating forums for policy and procedures review and development, including:-

- Briefing/feedback forums with delegated agencies on a cyclic basis
- Indigenous names policy development
- Specific historical collection projects
- Customer groups - Emergency response, Tourism bodies, National Parks, Historical associations, Academic institutions etc
- Geospatial Information provider groups - Data base /Gazetteer structuring and management.

## CONCLUSION

Delegation of the geographic naming function has a number of benefits. It is highly suitable for wider application, including those jurisdictions still with a mapping program to complete. It ensures that the Register/Gazetteer is available to the general community, and promotes and supports the maximum involvement of local communities and governing bodies.

Modern communications and information management technology enables the streamlining and devolution of decision processes which this delegated model utilises, and in this offers the attraction of supporting a number of United Nations resolutions regarding the management of the standardisation of geographic naming.

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# REPORTS BY DIVISIONS AND GOVERNMENTS ON THE SITUATION IN THEIR REGIONS AND COUNTRIES AND ON THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES SINCE THE SIXTH CONFERENCE

## Report of Austria

## Paper submitted by Austria**

* E/CONF.91/1.

** Prepared by Ms. Isolde Hausner, Chairperson, Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Kartographische Ortsnamenkunde (AKO) (Board on Geographical Names) of the Austrian Cartographic Commission of the Austrian Geographical Society, in connection with the Austrian Academy of Sciences.

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The AKO held 3 meetings (meeting No. 56 to 58 = two per annum) since the 18th session of the UNGEGN. During these one and a half years the following toponomastical activities were set:

1. Organizational activities

1.1 The AKO in its 57th meeting on 10th April 1996 held elections of the chairperson and the deputy for the next period of five years. The election by secret ballot brought unanimity for I. Hausner as chaiperson as well as for H. Desoye as deputy chairman.

1.2 On the occasion of the 100th meeting of the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names and the millennium of Austria the "Symposium on Geographical Names" was organized by these two institutions, which took place in the rooms of the Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying, Vienna, 10th-11th October 1996. Within the scope of this scientific conference eleven lectures were held to five subject areas which comprised the whole field of geographical names standardization. The lectures of the symposium are already published and will be presented in detail under item 15 (a)/ 17 (d).
The organizers prepared an exhibition which gave information about the activities and products of various institutions of Austria and Germany dealing with geographical names.
On the second day of the conference a bus excursion took place into the multilingual areas of the Province of Burgenland, where Croatian and Hungarian minorities live together with German speaking inhabitants. An introduction into the problems of multilingual areas and further special information were given by the director of the Burgenländisches Landesarchiv as well as by the mayors of the respective regions.

2. Technical activities

2.1 Reports of the official authorities

2.1.1 The Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying (Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen = BEV) reported on its new organizational structure, in force from May, 17th on. The following divisions are dealing with geographical names: Landscape Information, Cartography, and Thematic Cadastre of Real Estate.
The data base Geographic Names (GEONAM) comprises more than 100 000 place names of Austria. It consists of the following object groups: names of settlements, territories, mountains, glaciers, bodies of water. It contains coordinates designating the the geographic location for the topographic model

(the digital model for the landscape) and coordinates related to the placement, direction and extension of the lettering for the cartographic model in various scales (CM50, CM200, CM500).

2.1.2 The Hydrographical Central Office (Hydrographisches Zentralbüro = HZB) reported on the installation of a hydrological management system (HYDAMS). For reasons of these activities the revision of the "Flächenverzeichnis Donaugebiet" (List of the catchment areas of the river Donau in Austria) could not be treated in 1997; the treatment of this river basin will start in the year 1998. The "Flächenverzeichnis Draugebiet" (List of the catchment areas of the river Drau) is available as paper publication and as digital edition.

2.1.3 The Federal Ministry of Defence reported on the foundation of the "Institut für Militärisches Geowesen" (IMG) (Institute of the Military Geosystem) on January, 15th 1997. The main tasks of the IMG extend from the assessment of the requirements up to the provision of geographic information for the Austrian armed forces, also being reflected in the orginazational structure. Once in full force the IMG will staff 31. Austria's joining NATO's "Partnership for Peace" (PfP) programme requires far reaching adaptions in the field of the military geosystem. By introducing new military map series in the scales of 1:50 000 and 1:250 000 the interoperability and compatibility to the other PfP members is guaranteed. In adopting the UTM system, the Austrian armed forces make a substantial contrubution to participating in a common European security structure.

2.1.4 The Burgenländische Nomenklaturkommission (Toponymic Committee of Burgen-land) reported on progress made in the revised edition of the "Burgenländisches Siedlungsnamenbuch" (Historical Place-Name Book of Burgenland"), which is expected to be published in three years.

2.1.5 The Salzburger Ortsnamenkommission (Toponymic Committee of the Province of Salzburg) is an independent provincial office from its foundation on, it is the official advisory board of the provincial government and of non governmental organizations of the province of Salzburg. Its functions are the collection, processing and preparation of all kinds of geographical names in maps, recent and historical documents within the actual and ancient boundaries of the province, and to regulate a fixed spelling of these names for official purpose.
The projects under treatment of the Toponymic Committee are: Registration and preparation of the geographical names in the land register maps 1:2000 and 1:2880. Registration and preparation of the geographical names of the National Park Hohe Tauern (part Salzburg): publication is in preparation (floppy disk).

Registration and preparation of geographical names in historical maps and documents: pilot projects in processing.
The computer program of the toponymic data base was adjusted to that of the Provincial Government; in the course of these changes also UTM coordinates for international purposes were converted.

2.2 Institutions of Science and Research

2.2.1 The "Institut für Österreichische Dialekt- und Namenlexika" (Institute for Austrian Dialect- and Name Dictionaries) of the Austrian Academy of Sciences reported the publication of the 8th instalment of the "Altdeutsches Namenbuch. Die Überlieferung der Ortsnamen in Österreich und Südtirol von den Anfängen bis 1200" (Old German Place-Name Book. The Tradition of the Place-Names in Austria and in the Southern Tyrol from its Beginnings up to 1200 ), which comprises the place names from Haslau, Groß- to Kirchdorf am Inn; the 9th instalment from Kirchdorf to ? Lihtenstein appeared in December 1997.
The installation of a linguistic place name data base is in progress.

2.2.2 The "Institut für Geographie" (Institute of Geography) of the University of Vienna reported the publication of the book "Kartographie und Namenstandardisierung" (Cartography and Names Standardization), ed. by I. Kretschmer, H. Desoye and K. Kriz (= Wiener Schriften zur Geographie und Kartographie, Band 10), Vienna 1997.
After a several year's interruption the lecture on geographical name studies will start again in the summer semester 1998.

2.2.3 The "Institut für Germanistik" (Institute of German Language) of the University of Vienna reported on two publications: Historisches Ortsnamenbuch von Oberösterreich, Band 4: Die Ortsnamen des Politischen Bezirkes Vöcklabruck (südliches Hausruckviertel) (Historical Place-Name Book of Upper Austria, vol. 4: The Place-Names of the Political District Vöcklabruck (southern Hausruckviertel), by R. Reutner, H. Bito and P. Wiesinger. Vienna 1997.
Eberhard Kranzmayer, Kleine namenkundliche Schriften (1929-1972), anläßlich seines 100. Geburtstages am 15. Mai 1997 gesammelt und herausgegeben von Maria Hornung. (Eberhard Kranzmayer, Short onomastic papers 1929-1972 , to celebrate his 100th birthday on May, 15th 1997, collected and edited by Maria Hornung). Vienna 1997. (= Schriften zur diachronen Sprachwissenschaft 5).
The scientific symposium "Probleme der oberdeutschen Dialektologie und Namenkunde 22.-23. Mai 1997" (Problems of the High German dialects and onomastics) took place on May, 22nd and 23rd 1997 in Vienna, the lectures held in this conference will probably be published in 1998.

2.3 Reports on projects initiated by the AKO itself

2.3.1 The Arbeitsgruppe Ortsnamendatenbanken (Working Group on Toponymic Data Bases) since the 18th session of the UNGEGN made contact with the Österreichische Raumordnungskonferenz (Austrian Conference of Spatial Planning = ÖROK) which acts as a link between federal, provincial and commune matters concerning spatial questions. The working group expects support in the Austrian-wide information of the communes on standardized place names as existing in the Austrian Map 1:50 000 and in the Gazetteer 1991 (of Austria).

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2.3.2 The Arbeitsgruppe: Rechtschreibreform und geographische Namen (Working Group: Orthographic Reform and Geographical Names), chaired by O. Back, discussed in three sessions the consequences of the reform on the spelling of geographical names in general and of the categories of geographical names those concerned in particular. See also WP under item 5 (b).

2.3.3 The Arbeitsgruppe Landschaftsnamen (Working Group on Landscape Names) reported, that the names were collected on the basis of the map 1:500 000 (J. Breu's Gazetteer of Geographical Names) with several completions, such as school atlasses, and gazetteer of communes. The members of this working group are H. D. Pohl and R. Stani Fertl. The main entries will be defined as geographical objects as to kind of feature, geographical longitude and latitude, situation; if it is considered necessary name variants will be given. The results will be published as an own number of the series "Österreichische Namenforschung" (Austrian Onomastic Studies), ed. by H. D. Pohl, and should be available in 1998.

2.4. International Cooperations and Connections

2.4.1 The AKO continues its cooperation with the other German speaking countries within the StAGN

2.4.2 Ms. Isolde Hausner has been elected by the general assembly of the International Council of Onomastic Sciences (ICOS) in August 1996 in Aberdeen as member of the board of directors.

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# NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION: OFFICE TREATMENT OF NAMES

## Consequences of the orthographic reform on the spelling of geographical names in Austria

Paper submitted by Austria**

* E/CONF.91/1.

** Prepared by Isolde Hausner, Chairperson, Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Kartographische Ortsnamenkunde (AKO) (Board on Geographical Names of the Austrian Cartographic Commission of the Austrian Geographic Society), in connection with the Austrian Academy of Sciences.

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Preliminary remark
On July, 1st 1996 all German speaking countries signed the „revision of the German orthography"; it was also signed by a number of countries with German speaking minorities, too. The introduction date was fixed not later than at the beginning of the school year 1998/99 (= September, 1st 1998) and shall be ended in the year 2005. Every country may start the reform from the date of the signation on. The new orthography is binding for all institutions which are under the competence of the government, i.e. the schools and the administration; moreover they serve as example for other spheres of official life, e.g. editorial departments, print houses, publishers and media in general.

1 Spheres of the orthographic reform and the consequences for the spelling of geographical names

Three fields of the orthographic reform are of relevance for the spelling of geographical names:

1.1 ss/ß: The ss/ß-spelling was more precise regulated insofar as now -ss- follows a short vowel and -ß- follows a long vowel (and diphthong):
e.g. toponyms with the following generic elements those concerned: *Fass-, Fluss- -fluss, Nass-, Nuss-, Pass -pass, Ross-, Schloss -schloss, Schlösschen, Schuss-,*
Remark:
The provincial government of the Tyrol passed a rule in 1971 concerning the *ss/ß*-spelling: in geographical names of non-German origin *-ß-* is substituted by *-ss-*. Therefore the following spellings of inhabited place-names existed so far (selection).
*Haderlehner Strasse* ZH, Gemeinde (Gem.) Sautens, GB Silz
*Innerkrass* HofN, Gem. Schlaiten, GB Lienz
*Issalm* Gem. Brandenberg, GB Rattenberg
*Issalm* Gem. Gerlos, GB Zell am Ziller
*Isshichl* ZH, Gem. Kirchberg in Tirol, GB Hopfgarten
*Isshütte* Jh, Gem. Sistrans, GB Innsbruck (Land)

This rule couldn't give rise to an uniform use of the *ss/ß*-spelling with this province, so that both spellings can be found side by side in Tyrolean place-names regardless whether the former of the now valid orthography is taken into consideration:
*Geschöß* HofN, Gem. Rettenschöss (GB Kufstein)
*Überschüssalm* (w Achensee)
*Naßtalwald* (n Wattens)

1.2. Accumulation of three consonants respective vowels:

The new orthography allows the spelling of three identical successive consonants or vowels in compounds:

e.g. *Schifffahrt-/-schifffahrt*.

Cases like these occur very rarely in toponyms; the place names *See-Eck* (Gem. Nassereith, GB Imst) is written with a hyphen so far to ease pronunciation as well as understanding of this place name.

1.3. Orthography in accordance with the stem of a word

Related appellatives with the same stem shall also have a uniform spelling; in geographical names the field of umlaut-spelling is concerned:

e.g. *Gemse* (= engl. *chamois*), a very frequent generic element in toponyms, will now be written *Gämse*. Most of our toponyms show the form *Gams-* (following the dialect pronunciation). Several toponyms in Vorarlberg in the commune Mittelberg, GB Bezau are concerned:
*Gemstelbach* (GewN)
*Gemstelboden* (Rotte)
*Gemstelpaß* (Paß)
*Hintergemstel* (Alpe)
*Tonisgemstel* (Alpe)
*Obergemstel* (Alpe)
*Untergemstel* (Alpe)
in the commune of Schoppernau:
*Gemsalpe* (Alpe)
in the commune of Schröcken:
*Gemstel* (Paß)

Remark:
All above mentioned toponyms are announced in the „Amtsblatt 52/1961" and could only be altered by a new resolution of the provincial government.

The new orthography allows the spelling-variants in exceptional cases like in the appellative *Schenke/Schänke* (= engl. tavern), which can be associated with the noun *Schank* or with the verb *schenken*; the actual practice is the spelling with *-e-*:

e.g. *Waldschenke* Gh, Gem. Grieskirchen
*Waldschenke* am *Sternstein* Gh, Gem. Vorderweißenbach, PB Urfahr-Umgebung

2. Official usage of names and the orthographic reform

2.1. The new orthography can be applied to uninhabited place-names, that are names of mountains, fields, lakes and rivers, of glaciers, alpine pastures and huts, mountains paths, ruins, mountain passes, their spellings are not regulated by law.

2.2. In the case that such a name is part of an inhabited place-name, its spelling is regarded as officially fixed and could be altered by official treatment only.

e.g. *Paßthurn* (Gem. Mittersill, PB Zell am See/S), versus *Paß Thurn* (old) - *Pass Thurn* (new).

2.3. One consequence of the above stated facts is, that in future the spellings of the inhabited place-name and the appropriate name of the river/mountain/field can differ.

e.g. *Gaiß* (GB Leoben/St), *Gaißgraben* (GB Leoben/St), versus *Gaißbach* (old) - *Gaisbach* (new).

2.4. The term „official" spelling

2.4.1 The spelling of a geographical name is regarded as official, if it is based upon legally binding rules. Those are existing for the name of the republic, the provinces, cadastral communes, federal streets, communes, inhabited places and parts of inhabited places.

2.4.2 On the other hand there are geographical names in official sources which themselves don't have legally binding status, the spellings of geographical names listed in these publications are not generally acknowledged either, an legally binding official spelling is only valid for the categories of names listed under 2.4.1.

2.4.3 Additionally to items 2.4.1 and 2.4.2 special arrangements are valid for the provinces of Vorarlberg and the Tyrol, the spellings of particularly announced place-names were fixed by resolutions given by the local councils and/or by the provincial governments. The province of Vorarlberg published in its „Amtsblatt für das Land Vorarlberg" (under the head line „Schreibweise von Örtlichkeiten") an extensive list of place-names and declared its spelling legally binding. It comprises mainly uninhabited place-names, and their spelling can only be altered by legal treatment. In this way e.g. all spellings of mountain passes are fixed with *ß* (instead of -ss- in the new orthography):
*Arlbergpaß, Flexenpaß, Klosterpaß, Grubenpaß, Sarotlapaß, Ofenpaß, Fiederepaß, Hornlepaß, Hochalppaß, Lorenapaß, Losenpaß* and so on.

The Topographic Committee of the Tyrol has passed an unanimous resolution in 1971 which says that all geographical names written with -*ß*- which are of non-German (or pre-German) origin are to be spelled with -ss-, whereas geographical names of German origin preserve the -*ß*-graphem.

Three „Kundmachungen der Landesregierung" of the years 1971 and 1972 announced the spelling of the following place-names (together with the date of the resolution of the local authority):

| (old) | (new) |
|---|---|
| *Ampaß* | *Ampass* |
| *Aßling* | *Assling* |
| *Oberperfuß* | *Oberperfuss* |
| *Unterperfuß* | *Unterperfuß* |
| *Rettenschoß* | *Rettenschoiß* |
| *Straß bei Jenbach* | *Strass im Zillertal* |

/...

| | |
|---|---|
| *Fiß* | *Fiss* |
| *Spiß* | *Spiss* |
| *Kolsaß* | *Kolsass* |
| *Kolsaßberg* | *Kolsassberg* |
| *Straßen* | *Strassen* |

2.5 It is recommended that geographical names in countries where the German language is not in official usage and exonyms shall follow the new orthographic rules.

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# NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION: OFFICE TREATMENT OF NAMES

## The Consequences of the Orthographic Reform on the Spelling of Geographical Names in Austria

Paper submitted by Austria**

* E/CONF.91/1

** Prepared by Isolde Hausner, Chair, Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Kartographische Ortsnamenkunde (AKO) (Board on Geographical Names of the Austrian Cartographic Commission in the Austrian Geographic Society), in connection with the Austrian Academy of Sciences

97-38203

## Abbreviations used in document E/CONF.91/L.62

| Abbreviation | German | English |
|---|---|---|
| Alpe | Alpe | alpine pasture |
| GB | Gerichtsbezirk | jurisdictional territory of a local court |
| Gem. | Gemeinde | community |
| GewN | Gewaessername | name of a body of water |
| Gh | Gasthof | inn |
| HofN | Hofname | homestead-name |
| Jh | Jagdhaus | hunting-lodge |
| n | noerdlich | northern |
| Paß | Paß | mountain pass |
| PB | Politischer Bezirk | administrative unit |
| Rotte | Rotte | 2 or more non-contiguous houses |
| St | Steiermark | Province of Styria |
| w | westlich | western |
| ZH | Zerstreute Haeuser | scattered houses |

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# TOPONYMIC EDUCATION AND PRACTICE: EXISTING EDUCATION AND PRACTICE

Institute of the Military Geosystem

Paper submitted by Austria**

* E/CONF.91/1.

** Prepared by R. Mang, Director, Institute of the Military Geosystem (IMG), and presented by I. Hausner.

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1. Introduction

Austria's joining the European Union (EU) and its participation in NATO's Partnership for Peace-Programme (PfP) have led to the re-definition of a series of security-political structures. Even though the long-term consequences of these developments cannot be predicted to their full bearing at this point, the MilGeosystem of the Austrian Armed Forces (AAF) had to react to these new circumstances in good time by taking long-range internal organisational, material- and personnel-related measures.

The Institute of the Military Geosystem was established on 15 January 1997, roughly in synchronisation with the setting-up of the new structure of the Austrian Armed Forces, and subsequently attached to the National Defence Academy (NDA). The official orders and direction are administered by the Strategic Planning and Research Division of the Federal Ministry of Defence.

The IMG was formed by merging the former Military Geographic Department, Section A of the Strategic Planning and Research Division of the Federal Ministry of Defence with the Military Geographic Echelon of the Military Command Vienna. Its task is to mass the existing but so far dispersed geographic resources of both the Federal Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces.

2. Tasks of the IMG

The tasks of the IMG are based on the „Concept of Military Geosystems" ratified on November 14, 1990. This concept demands of the IMG to consider the requirements for standardisation of geographic information for the decision making processes by the military Command and Control (military geographic information) and by the co-ordinated Command and Control (defence geographic information) as well as procure and supply the required data and information.

The accomplishment of theses tasks is the basis
- for the construction of Military Geoinformation and Geoexpert Systems (MIHIS/MIGES),
- for the installation and operation of geodata-based weapon systems
- and for the active participation of the AAF in international organisations.

To some extent, the subsequent tasks are diametrically opposed to the former activities of the Military Geosystems. Individual, often decentrally defined data and information packages have to be replaced b standardised, centrally processed packages. These are then specified for different commands and branches.

Prerequisites for that are profound, scientifically ascertained data for the military and defence geography regarding the functional relations between military and geographic conditions. Research and conversion of these relations are the principal tasks of the IMG.

The attachment to the highest military institution for research and training, the NDA, was thus definitely justifiable. It offers the opportunity for maximal interaction between theory and practice of military Command and Control procedures with regards to the geographical space - where all military activities take place.

As the organisational realisation of the Austrian Military Geosystem, the IMG is the central point of contact
- for the Austrian Federal Ministry of Defence,
- for its subordinate departments
- and for the non-military parts of the Comprehensive National Defence
for the provision of analogue and digital data and information in all matters of the Command and Control techniques of the military and co-ordinated command.

3. Structure and tasks of the IMG

For the realisation of the tasks mentioned above, the IMG disposes of the following structure:

3.1. Organizational structure

The Institute of the Military Geosystems
Director of the Military Geosystem
Chief Executive

Directorate
Sub-division for International Relations
Sub-division for Geoscientific Projects (militia/reserve component)

Division I: International Management
Organisation
Administration

Division II: System Analysis
Command and Control Analysis
MilGeo Determinant Systems Analysis
Operationalisation/Evaluation

Division III: Information System
Source Monitoring
Access/Procurement
Data Acquisition
Military Geoinformation and Geoexpert Systems (MIGIS/MIGES)

Division IV: Production and Supply
Editing
Wording
Cartography
Supply Management

3.2. Specific tasks

The management and the four directorates execute the following tasks:

Director:
Command and Control of the IMG
International Relations: Carrying out the professional relations of the IMG on an international level and concluding of professional co-operative agreements

Directorate I: Internal Management
Organisation and administration of internal issues

Directorate II: System Analysis
Analysis of the relevant Command and Control procedures
Analysis of the reciprocal actions between military and geographic objects
Operationalisation and evaluation of the respective findings

Directorate III: Information System
Observation and analysis of sources of geographic data
Securing the access and procurement of data
Planning and co-ordination of terrain reconnaissance on troop level
Management of the IT (information technology) -based Military Geoinformation and Geoexpert System (MIGIS/MIGES)

Directorate IV: Production and Supply
Data and information processing for editing , wording and cartography
Supply management for MilGeo products/data

It is the aim of the IMG to keep a large militia (reserve component) unit available in order to meet both the requirements for an overall limitation and reduction of the active personell within the MilGeo-system and for the realisation of special geoscientific tasks. In this unit, militia personell from all branches of the civilian economy, science and administration relevant for military and defence geosciences should find adequate mobilisation appointments as well as a base for training and further training. On the basis of working pools co-ordinated by the IMG, geoscientific projects can be executed in an efficient, fast and cost-saving way. In addition to professional benefits, this will have tremendous effects on defence politics.

Until further notice, the IMG is dislocated from the NDA in the AG Rossau (Rossauer Laende 1, A-1092 Vienna). The complete TOE of the IMG will comprise a number of 66, namely a staff of 31, plus five men of the troops on active service and 30 militia officers.

4. National and international position of the IMG

On the basis of the „Concept of the Military Geosystems" the IMG is the only agency within the Federal Republic of Austria to monitor, process and provide standardized geographic information on Austria and, if required, on further areas.

Among this information and materiel rate
- topographic and thematic maps with special features,
- digital geographic and alphanumeric geodata (e.g. topographic models) and
- relevant regulations for the processing and usage of geodata for the military and co-ordinated Command and Control.

The IMG traces its history back to the „Landesbeschreibungsbüro des k. u. k. Generalstabes", then the higher headquarters of the world-renowned „Militärgeographisches Institut".

5. Conclusion

The IMG is the youngest department of the NDA. Its main task lies in the procurement and supply of the standardised demand for geographic information for the Command and Control procedures of both the military (military geographic information) and the co-ordinated command (defence geographic information).

The motto of the IMG is based on the recognition that any military activity is substantially determined by space and terrain:

Terra Semper Invicta
(Terrain will never be defeated).

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MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES: INTERNATIONAL NAMES MEETINGS, CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIUMS

Symposium on Geographical Names

Paper submitted by Austria**

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** Prepared by Isolde Hausner, Chairperson, Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Kartographische Ortsnamenkunde (AKO) (Board on Geographical Names of the Austrian Cartographic Commission of the Austrian Geographic Society), in connection with the Austrian Academy of Sciences.

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On the occasion of the millennium of Austria and the 100th meeting of the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (Standiger Ausschuß für Geographische Namen, StAGN) the "Symposium on Geographical Names" took place in Vienna, 10th to 11th October 1996. The scientific conference was attended by 81 participants from 6 countries. The results of the conference were published under the title "Kartographie und Namenstandardisierung" (Cartography and Names Standardization) Wiener Schriften zur Geographie und Kartographie, vol. 10. Ed. by I. Kretschmer, H. Desove and K. Kriz. Vienna 1997.

Within the scope of the conference 11 experts lectured on five main subjects. The introduction was given by J. Breu, who emphasized of the importance of national and international names standardization, by J. Sievers, who lectured on the tasks of the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, which functions as coordinating committee between the German speaking countries (Austria, Switzerland, South Tyrol and the German speaking parts of Belgium), and by H. Desove, chair of the Board on Geographical Names of Austria, who reported on the rather difficult structure of this organization, which cannot be recognized as official authority, but functions as such.

The second section dealt with developing countries. F. Ormeling in his paper on The Importance of Standardization of Geographical Names in Developing Countries placed particular emphasis on the problems of geographical names standardization in the Third World, where it is closely connected with the development of a national identity. Moreover he dealt with geographical names in multilingual societies and arising problems, when the rights of linguistic communities are ignored.

The third main subject proceeded with multilingual areas. In this section J. Sievers lectured on The Standardization of Geographical Names in the Antarktis, where at present geographical names appear in about 20 languages and five different scripts. A Working Group on Geodesy and Geographic Information shall elaborate guidelines for procedures of naming as well as for the use of already existing names in this area. E. Spiess lectured on Standardization in Multilingual Areas. In an introductory chapter he commented on the recommendations of the various UN conferences on geographical names concerning this subject. Furthermore he gave an overview of the different use of geographical names in multilingual areas. He expressed the opinion that one considers it as fundamental right of minorities to use their own names, in general one can observe an increasing acceptance of such names.

The fourth main theme was dedicated to the linguistic aspects of geographical names. O. Back analized questions concerning foreign geographical names and their inclusion in texts or maps. In this context he dealt with the terms endonym and exonym as well as with transliteration and some aspects of transcription. I. Hausner spoke about the Linguistic and historical linguistic Aspects of Names Standardization. Among other things the three constituent factors concerning the linguistic aspect of national names standardization were elaborated on the evidence of the spelling of toponyms in the Austrian Map 1:50 000.

The fifth main subject was dedicated to Names Standardization and Practice. A. Hanle presented a paper on Toponymic Editing of Atlasses, Exonyms and Changes of Names. He dealt with some linguistic aspects of lettering, i.e. the correct spelling, transliteration and the wide scope of changes of names. P. Jordan in his lecture on Toponymic Editing of Atlasses on the Paradigma of The Atlas of Eastern and Southeastern Europe (AESE) illustrated general problems of naming in international scientific atlasses, which are connected with the following facts: addressing an international audience, exonyms and endonyms, transliteration, EDP processing of different alphabets, rendering of official multilingualism, and change of names. H. Meckel lectured on Toponymic Data Bases in Austria, he gave an overview on the toponymic data base GEONAM of the Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying, followed by a description of some main characteristic features of the data bases of the following institutions: Austrian Central Statistical Office, Hydrographic Central Office, Toponymic Committee of Salzburg, Steiermärkisches Landesarchiv.

The publication contains three additional papers.
H.-D. Pohl: The Spelling of Geographical Names in Austria with Regard to the Upcoming Orthographic Reform. In this paper he reports on the results and recommendations given by the working group "Orthographic Reform and Toponymy" of the Board on Geographical Names. R. Stani Ferti: Geographical Names and Mass Media, where he focusses his interest on mass media maps and the correct name for a topographic feature in these maps. The last paper by G. Gartner deals with Names and Lettering in Cartography, where he makes the attempt to present the manifold functions of lettering in maps.

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# COUNTRY NAMES

## List of country names

Paper submitted by the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN)**

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* E/CONF.91/1

** Prepared by the Working Group on Country Names of UNGEGN and submitted by Ms. Sylvie Lejeune, Convenor of the Working Group

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# REPORTS BY DIVISIONS AND GOVERNMENTS ON THE SITUATION IN THEIR REGIONS AND COUNTRIES AND ON THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES SINCE THE SIXTH CONFERENCE

## National report of Australia

## Paper submitted by Australia**

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* E/CONF.91/1.

** Prepared by John Parker, Chairman, Committee for Geographical Names in Australia.

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## 1. Summary

The Committee for Geographical Names in Australia (CGNA) has a co-ordination role in Australian naming activities. Each Australian State and Territory is responsible for geographical naming and have legislation, policy and procedures to support the process.

The mission of the committee is to "Develop national standards and guidelines for geographical names to support the national spatial data infrastructure of Australia" (ASDI).

Its activities are reported to the Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping (ICSM) of Australia and include activities from its biennial meetings.

Activities have included a National Gazetteer, Toponymic Guidelines, WWW information, indigenous place names, a national place names project, international liaison and the development of a strategic plan.

## 2. Introduction

This report covers the period since the Sixth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names.

The role of the Australian States and Territories remains basic to the application and standardisation of names in Australia. Major restructuring of mapping agencies has occurred over the past few years but the functions of the naming groups has been maintained. An Executive Officer to the Committee for Geographical Names in Australia (CGNA) has been provided for the past 4 years.

## 3. Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping (ICSM)

ICSM is the peak national body in Australia, with the responsibility for the coordination of Surveying and Mapping functions. It comprises the Surveyor General or their equivalents from the States and Territories, Commonwealth (AUSLIG), the Director of Army Survey, the Naval Hydrographer and New Zealand's Surveyor General and New Zealand's Chief Hydrographer. CGNA has been established as a permanent committee of ICSM.

## 4. Committee for Geographical Names in Australia (CGNA)

CGNA was formed in 1984 to fill a co-ordinating role in Australian naming activities. The chairman since late 1994 has been Mr. John Parker, the Surveyor-General of Victoria. The past Chairman Dr. John Atchison has continued his interest in toponymy.

The Committee for Geographic Names in Australia (CGNA) has as its mission:

**"Develop national standards and guidelines for geographical names to support the national spatial data infrastructure of Australia".**

CGNA's objectives include:-

- To act as an expert group that sets standards to maintain the integrity of the nation's geographical names.
- To provide a national focus through collaboration, co-ordination and consultation to ensure consistency in naming.
- To increase the knowledge of geographical naming issues in the community.
- To contribute to international activities by strengthening and continuing relationships, and
- To preserve the heritage and cultural values of geographical names.

Current activities of CGNA include:-

- issues relating to the "extent" of named geographical features'
- standards applicable to geographical naming including their abbreviation;
- issues relating to the updating of the national gazetteer for increased quality and content;
- preparation of glossary of generic terms;
- facilitating the completion of suburb and locality naming;
- investigating options for a "short gazetteer",
- development of a national consistent locality boundary dataset;
- preparation of papers for national and international conferences and for publication;
- identification of research projects;
- naming issues associated with Native Title.

Major achievements over the past 2 years are as follows:-

**Biennial meetings**

CGNA conducts biennial meetings of its members to discuss issues of common interest. Meetings were held in Wellington New Zealand in 1992, Ballarat, Victoria in 1994 and in Hobart Tasmania in 1996. The key address at the 1994 meeting was given by Ms Helen Kerfoot, Secretary of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.

**National Gazetteer**

A Gazetteer has been produced from the information held by each of the State and Territory naming authorities. This Gazetteer is currently available in ASCII text file format to permit users to load the data to the PC based databases and import to more substantial databases.

The gazetteer when completed consisted of over 210,000 records and for distribution purposes the data was then separated to three themes of infrastructure, land and water features. These themes were further split to States and Territory files together with a file of offshore features supplied by the Naval Hydrographer making a total of 25 files on six diskettes in delimited text file format.

**Toponymic Guidelines**

Meetings for the members of CGNA have enabled a guideline paper titled "Toponymic Guidelines for Australia" to be produced. This guideline complies with a decision of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Standardisation of Geographical Names in 1987 that each member nation formulate a set to Toponymic Guidelines suitable for its own use.

**WWW Information**

An information page about the functions of CGNA is available for viewing on the World Wide Web. The address of this page is http://www.anzlic.gov.au/icsm/cgnamain.htm . This page is continually updated as new information is available. This source will be used in place of the newsletter previously produced by CGNA and will become more viable with more of the members of CGNA having access to the WWW.

**Indigenous Place Names**

The collection and verification of Aboriginal names has become one of the major issues of naming practice in Australia. Resources are being allocated to the naming of features with Aboriginal names and maps are to be produced with dual naming of features. Guidelines have been developed by CGNA for the recording and use of these names.

**National Place Names Project**

This project was initially proposed by the University of New England and did not proceed due to the lack of finance. The revival of this project is currently under investigation and the support of the historic community may see a plan of action developed to proceed the project. It is planned to devolve the activities of the collection of material to regional groups and have an overall co-ordinator of the project for the storing of information. This information will be then made available by the WWW.

## 5. State and Territory Names Authorities

The State and Territory names authorities have responsibility for all Australian naming activities apart from Norfolk Island, undersea features and Antarctica.

Generally the Secretary of each of the States and Territory authorities is the representative on CGNA. The State and Territory naming authorities are long established and have developed efficient practices, policies and procedures for the collection of geographical names. Some jurisdictions have reviewed their legislation.

## 6. International Activities

CGNA through its Chairman currently provide the Chairman of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names for Asia, South East and Pacific South West Division. It is planned that Australia will host the next meeting of the Division during 1998.

The Toponymic Training Course that was proposed to be held in Darwin, Australia in mid 1997 and was being co-ordinated by CGNA unfortunately had to be cancelled due to lack of attendees.

## 7. Conclusion

The collection and use of Aboriginal names will have a greater influence in the production of maps and CGNA will endeavour to co-ordinate the collection and use of these names. CGNA will continue to support the Australian Spatial Data Infrastructure.

John Parker
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November, 1997.
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# REPORTS BY DIVISIONS AND GOVERNMENTS ON THE SITUATION IN THEIR REGIONS AND COUNTRIES AND ON THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES SINCE THE SIXTH CONFERENCE

## Report of the Asia, South-East and Pacific South-West Division

Paper submitted by the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN)**

* E/CONF.91/1.

** Prepared by John Parker, Chairman, Asia South-East and Pacific South-West Division of UNGEGN.

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This report deals with the activities of the ongoing work programme on geographical names standardization of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) Asia, South-East and Pacific, South-West Division. It covers the period from the Division meeting, held at Wellington, New Zealand, in September 1992 through the meeting held at Beijing in May 1994 to the one held at Jakarta in June 1996.

Meetings

The 1992 Division meeting was attended by five countries. The 1994 meeting was attended by eight countries and the 1996 meeting by 11 countries.

Invitations to these meetings were sent to many of the Pacific Island countries, but unfortunately many could not attend because of insufficient funds. Country reports and various papers are presented at the meetings and projects were discussed.

Review of projects

1:10,500,000-Scale Divisional Place Names Map

A new map published by New Zealand was presented at the 1996 meeting. Australia has agreed to convert the map to a digital version.

Gazetteers

The second edition of the Concise Gazetteer and the first edition of the Regional Gazetteer are still to be completed.

Toponymic training

A toponymy training course was planned by Australia to be held in the Northern Territory in mid 1997. Due to insufficient numbers this course unfortunately had to be cancelled. It is hoped to reschedule the course in a more central part of the Division during 1998.

World Wide Web site

An Internet site has been planned.

Conclusion

It is hoped to involve more of the Pacific Island countries in future activities of the Division.

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